TO CHURCH PEOPLE.

telty. Under these influences be has quick

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"The Oriental Rite." In England Cardinal Manning has under him now 14 auffragans, the See of Leeds having been founded in the present year; in Scotland there are two archbishops and four suffragan bishops. The Roman Catholic peers, taking into account the Scotlish and Irish as well as the English peerage, are 41, and the baronets 53. Nine members of Her Majesty's Privy Council are Roman Catholics, and as are 76 members of the House of Commons, of whom only Eve sit for English constituer cies. The churches and chapels in England and Scotland regularly served amount to between 1,200 and 1,300, exclusive of other places where mass is said occasionally; and

The open'ng of the grounds and buildings of the World's Fair at Chicago to the general public on the Sabbath day, as on other days, practically means a great increase in the amount of actual labor performed on that day, as the natural and necessary consequence of such a policy. It means an immense crowd of people coming means an immense crowd of people coming not and going out of Chicago on the Saboath during the continuance of the Fair, to be accommodated and provided for by the oil of others. It also means the running of xtra railroad trains during the day and in the evening, to furnish the requisite facility. extra railroad trains during the day and in the evening, to furnish the requisite facili-ties for transportation to and from the city. It means an extensive system of trading and traffic going on in the Fair grounds on the Sabbath as on other days. It means the serious disturbance of the good order and general quietude of the Sabbath in Chicago, contributing largely to impair the character of the day, even as a day of rest, and making the city for the time being a sort of second Paris on the Sabbath Day, or a Rockaway Beach on a huge scale.

he questions suggested by the close of the iterature, which hardly existed at all prior A Hundred and Ferty Religions.

The census anneuncement that there are one hundred and forty religious bodies in the United States, exclusive of many independent cengregations, will be received with some surprise by most people whose knowledge of different sects does not embrace more than a dozen or twenty at the most. In the list, as disclosed by the preligionary bulletin issued by the Census Bureau from Washington, are the General-six Principle Baptists, the Schwerkfeldians, the Theosophical Society, the Life and Advent Union, and others, which, to a majority of people, will be entirely new. With one hundred and forty creeds formally adopted and "many independent organizations" with their own notions besides, the task of those who favor church union is difficult indeed. If only the more numerous denominations existed, the labor of affecting a unity of churches with regard to polity and the more essential doctrines might be easier, but what shall be said when a hundred little denominations, sturdy in their beliefs and customs, are in the field, loth to give them up?—Providence Journal.

era, save as a ground-work of what was built upon them. Between 1790 and icio were born nearly all the men who gave our literature its commanding position and interature its commanding position and in ceeds but slowly with that study of Haw thorne which we are eagerly awaiting Meanwhile every one of our better poet and novelists of the period next following that of Lowell and Whitman and Motley and the men of 1820 has reached a period it life considerably beyond that in which the authors already named bad become famous and had practically won their present position of recognized attainment. Two reflections mitigate the discouragement though they cannot remove the regret, fel by the American reader as he looks forward to 1900 and awaits the further command to "close tip the thinned, limmortal ranks." "Close up the thinned; immortal ranks."

the Sabbath as on other days. It means the serious disturbance of the good order and general quietude of the Sabbath in Chicago, contributing largely to impair the character of the day, even as a day of rest, and making the city for the time being a sort of second Parls on the Sabbath Day, or a Rockaway Beach on a huge scale.

Such is about the spectacle that for several months would be presented to the poople of Chicago, and also to the country, in the event that the grounds and the buildings of the great Fair should be kept open to visitors on the Sabbath-day. The hotels and grog-shops in Chicago, and alse rail road companies, would doubless profit by the policy; but their profits would be at the expense of good order and a proper regard for the sancia, you there it would be at the expense of good order and a proper regard for the as an expectation of the day in the city of Chicago. No one can pretend that the policy, in any true and proper sense, can be justified on the ground of either "necessity" or "meroy;" and if not, then it would be a deservation of the day in the city of Chicago. No batteal law of God.

The American people are greatly debtors to the elevating and purifying influences of the Christian Sabbath for their general character and also for the political and rehigious institutions which are alike their common inheritance from the past and their common blessing in the present. A day that in its ministration, and by the grace of God, has done so much for them, and which, moreover, commemorates the resurrection of our blessed Lord, and which, for this reason, is in the bible designated as "the Lord" Day," ought not to be thus perverted and its hand to the content of the sabout to be thus perverted and its hand to the top of the content of the fact. This power, at least, is sure to continue to show itself in the least, is sure to continue to show itself in the last, is sure to continue to show itself in the last in the last of the Tunner of the read. The profit is an actual the world, with the pos

OUR LITERARY BUDGET.

Walpole's, has happily not yet become popularized. A journalist wishing to state that some important personage was waited upon by a deputation, has been known to write that such person was "deputated" by his visitors. In the favorite newspaper of a certain religious body head leaders of the ularized. A journalist wishing to state that some important personage was waited upon by a deputation, has been known to write that such person was "deputated" by his visitors. In the favorite newspaper of a certain religious body local leaders of the organization are constantly said to be "fare-welling," when they are transferred from one sphere of work to another. But the list need hardly be prolonged. This form of the depravation of words is too common to have escated the notice of any reader who preserves some respect for the mother tongue—"The fongue—"The fon

That Shakesp are spake."

More interesting are those words that have fallen from their former high estate, and which, while no longer beard from mouths polite, yet enjoy a vigorous existence either in dialect or among the humbler ranks of society. The young lady in Dickens who "couldn't abear the men, they were such deceivers. Tennyson's Northern Farmer, who "couldn't abear to see it," and the old lady who "can't abide these newfangled ways" might also be said to speak yulgarly, as fashion of speech now goes. But "abear" and "abide," aithough not now generally used by educated people, are words that have seen better days. It is only in comparatively recent years that

generally used by cuttacted pays. It is only in comparatively recent years that they have been condemned as vulgar. "Abear," in the sense of to endure or to suffer, was good English in the days of King Alfred and for centuries after. Like many other good old English words, exiled by culture from London, it has found a home in the dialect, and there are few provincial forms of English speech in which "abear" is not a familiar element. To "abide," in its now vulgar sense, is not quite so old as "abear," but is still of respectable antiquity. A character in "Faire Em," one of the plays of doubtful authorship sometimes attributed to Shakespeare, savs: "I cannot abide physic." Brayton makes a curious past tense of it; "He would not have aboad it." The word can hardly yet be said to have entirely dropped out of literary use, for Sir Arguer aboad out of literary use, for Sir Arguer aboad to the book

Cheapestooks Necessary.

There appears in Sir Walter Scott's Journal, recently published by Harper & Brothers, a curious recognition of the rights of American's to elicap books.

James Fenimore Cooper had urged Scott to transfer the title to his literary product to transfer the source an American copyright. The suggestion came at a time when sout was performing the gigantic task of satisfying his own, Ballantyne's and Constable's creditors. It promised him some return from his vast army of admirers in the United States. In considering the proposition, however, Scott wrote in his Journal that whatever arrangements might be made he must see to it that the price of his works in this country should not thereby be increased.

From the very first books have been cheap in this country, and the method of publishing in the United States has differed materially from that of Great Britain. In the very early existence of the Government the very early existence of the Government the very live in this country and the method of publishing in the United States has differed materially from that of Great Britain. In the very early existence of the Government the very early existence of the Government the very live is the section of the country of the Government the very early existence of the Governm

To diversity farm interests as much as possible must be the object of progressive, wide-awake larmers. Fruit of every kind must come in the programme of such farmers, and nothing at present is more promising than the common red currant. Owing to attacks by the currant worm, the price of this fruit rules much higher than formerly. Careless cultivators are driven out of the business, and as usually happens in such cases, it is all the better for those who remain in. This year truit of most kinds

ared ready for the seed and the furrows be tarked out and the fertilizer drepped there the seed is to be planted. Care hould be taken to stir into the soil. With ous it was never her pleasure to remain ions fertilizer attachment that will deposit the tentilizer with its seed. This plan will be tound more economical than attempting to apply in the hill atter the plants have started to grow. Better results however, can be secured if care is taken to stir well into the soil before planting. One of the principal advantages in using commercial fertilizers is that a considerable part of the plants are able to derive an immediate benefit. With a good thrifty start to grow thorough cultivation will aid materially to maintain.

By using commercial fertilizers on land that has been cropped flown it is often possible to materially increase the yield, and that has been cropped flown it is often possible to materially increase the yield, and that has been cropped flown it is often possible to materially increase the yield, and that has been cropped flown it is often possible to materially increase the yield, and that has been cropped flown it is often possible to materially increase the yield, and that has been cropped flown it is often possible to materially increase the yield, and that has been cropped flown it is often possible to materially increase the yield, and that has been cropped flown it is often possible to materially increase the yield, and that has been cropped flown it is often possible to materially increase the yield, and that has been cropped flown it is often possible to materially increase the yield, and that has been cropped flown it is often possible to materially increase the yield, and that has been cropped flown it is often possible to materially increase the yield, and that has been cropped flown it is often possible to materially increase the yield, and the plants are able to derive an immediate benefit. With a good thrifty start to grow the proposition and calorade that her interest in the form in the form in the form in the form and Calorade that her interest in the form in the form

MRS. HELEN JACKSON. An Account of Her Life and Literay Work.

"The most brilliant, impetuous, and thoroughly individual weman of her time," Mrs.
Helen Jackson, should demand just now our

yielded, and put into his hands a poem enjielded, and into his hands a poem enjielded into his poem, and as she was a
new comer, its acceptance seemed doubtful. Fields read the poem and exclaimed,
"It's a good poem," then read it again and
said, "It's a devilish good poem," and accepted it without hesitation. In 1872 she
went to California, and in '73 she found it
necessary, on account of her health, to go to
Colorado. In 1875 she contracted a second
marriage with Mr. William Sharpless Jacklessale. Sozings. The remaining

incination that the Augusta mills are too-heavily handicapped by expenses consequent on location to be able to compete inprofit-making with mills in localities exempt ir m such expenses. It proclaims to the world that cotton manufacturing is a success here, and it must exercise an inestimable influence on capital seeking investment m kindred industries. The city of Augusta, the state of Georgia, and, indeed, the entire South, is under obligations to such profitably conducted institutions, such profitably conducted institutions. They are the living, breathing witnesses of the South's powers, a standing advertisement of opportunities accepted and possibilities worked out. Let the good work go on!

USEFUL NOTES OF INTEREST TO
AGRICULTURISTS.

The Comparative Advancation of Systems
of "saintees and "Partentine-How Caresais
Growing Cas he Wind's Very Post trained
Convoing Cas he Wind's Cas can be
convoined to the Wind's Cas can be
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any man, woman, or child who is affected with Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, or Torpid Liver to prove that a few doses of Simmons' Liver Kegulator will not relieve them. It never fails, and is so pure, so sure, so barmless that an infant can take it and never have a second spell of colic. An adult can take it, keep the bowels regular, and secure health.

VIRGINIA COUSINS.



